

Replacement Sheet



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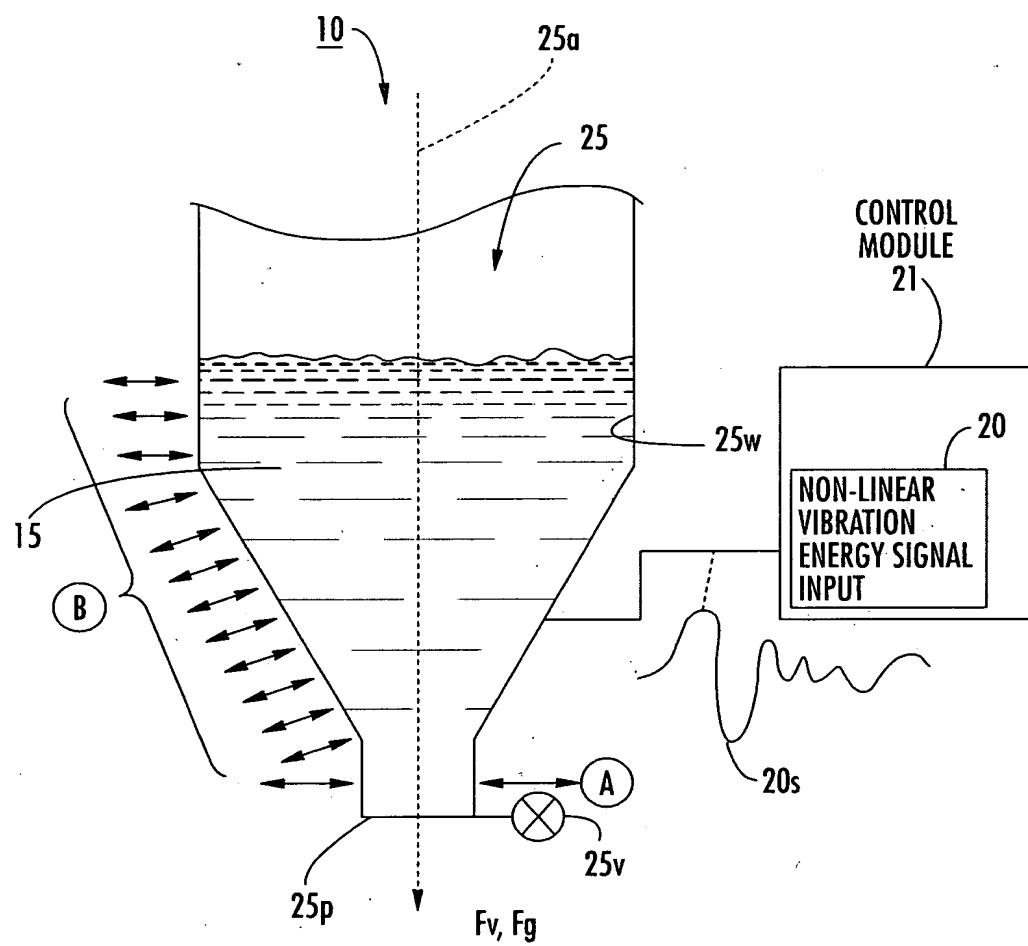


FIG. 1A

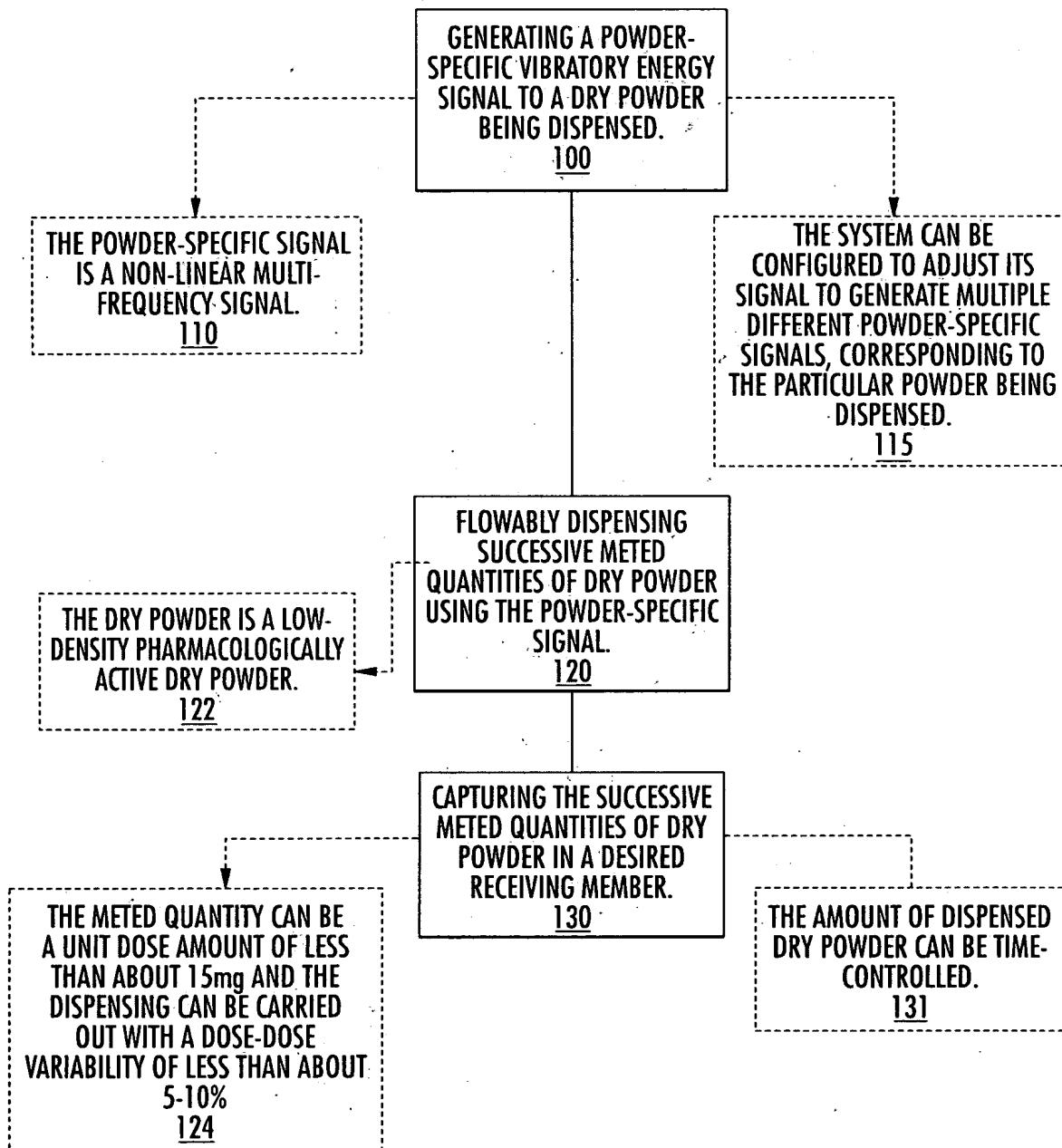


FIG. 1B

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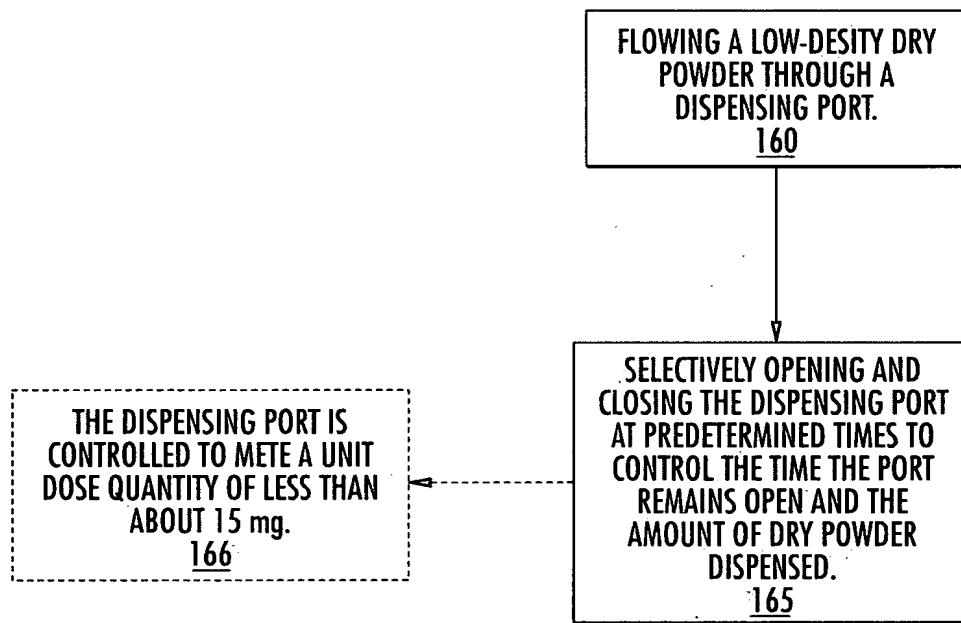
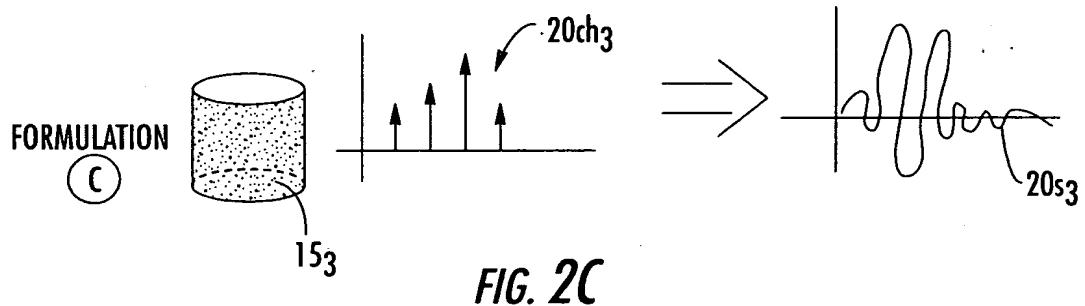
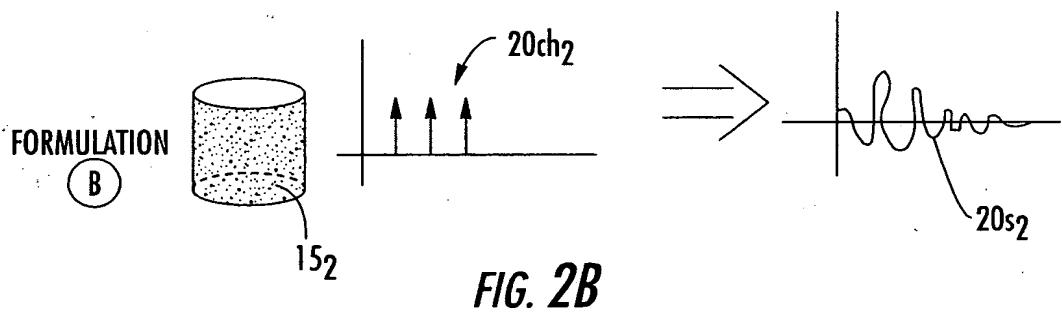
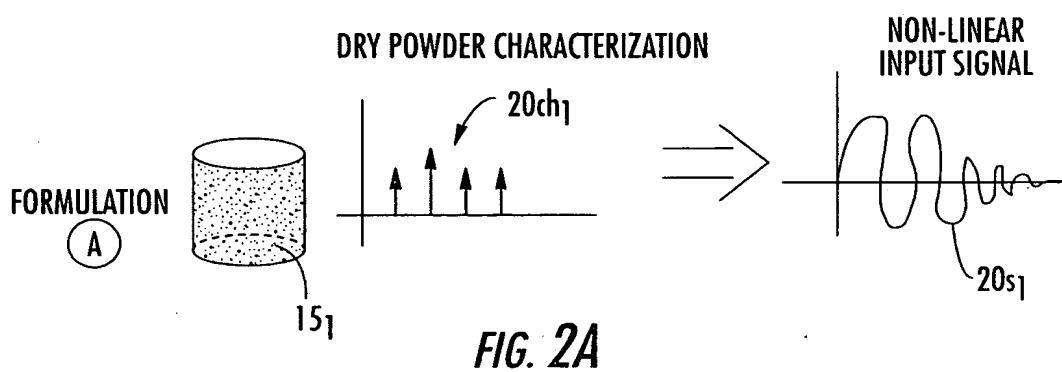


FIG. 1C



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SIGNAL GENERATION ALGORITHM

FIG. 3A

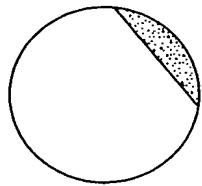


FIG. 3B

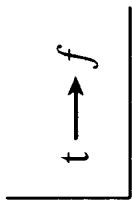


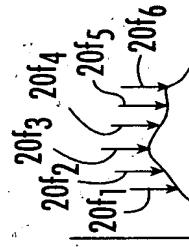
FIG. 3C



MEASURE TIME BETWEEN
AVALANCHES FOR
POWDERS IN
ROTATING DRUM

CONVERT TIME
TO FREQUENCY SPACE

PLOT DISTRIBUTION
OF FREQUENCIES



RECORD TOP SIX MOST
OBSERVED FREQUENCIES,
TYPICALLY REPRESENTING
75% OF DISTRIBUTION

SUPERPOSE THESE SIX
FREQUENCIES TO CONSTRUCT
A SINGLE SUPERPOSITION
SIGNAL (CAN INCLUDE
STEP OF ADJUSTING RELATIVE
AMPLITUDES)



FIG. 3D

FIG. 3E

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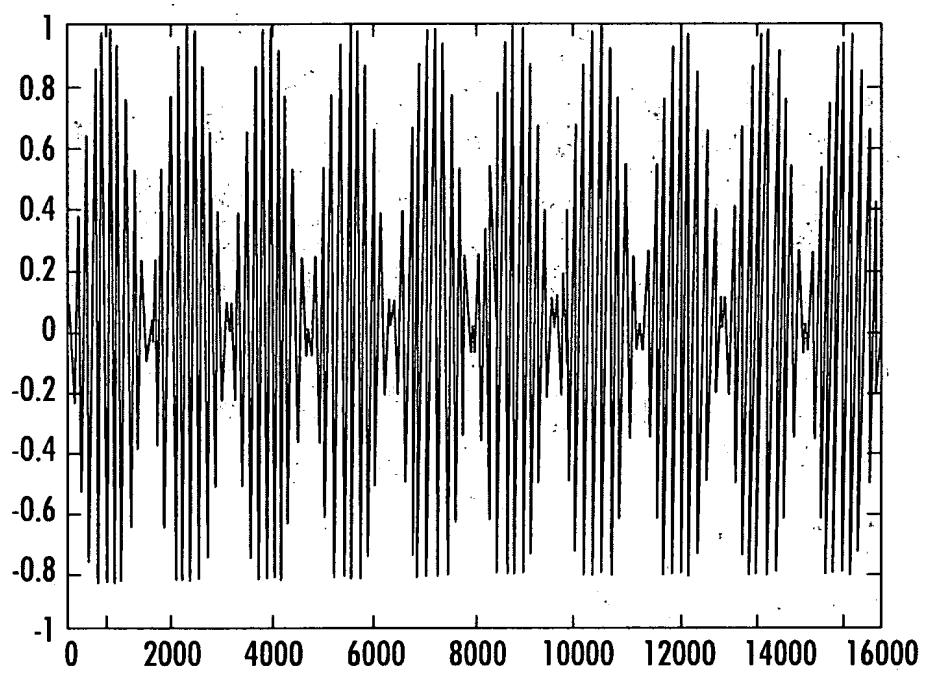


FIG. 4

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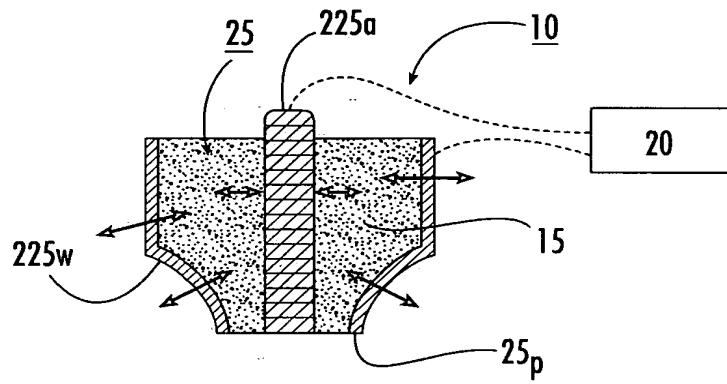


FIG. 5A

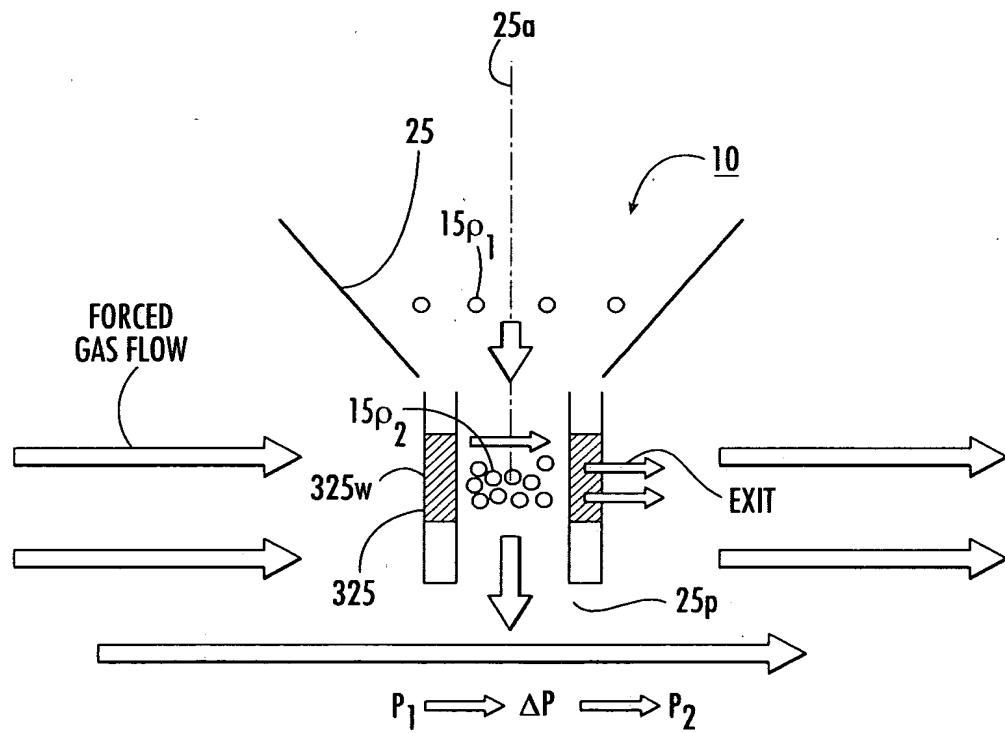


FIG. 5B

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NON-LINEAR VIBRATION / CENTRIFUGATION PRINCIPLE OF POWDER FILLING

BASIC PRINCIPLE:

COMBINE NON-LINEAR FUNCTION
WITH CENTRIFUGAL MOTION

THIS CAN BE ADAPTED
TO LOCAL NON-LINEAR
VIBRATION.

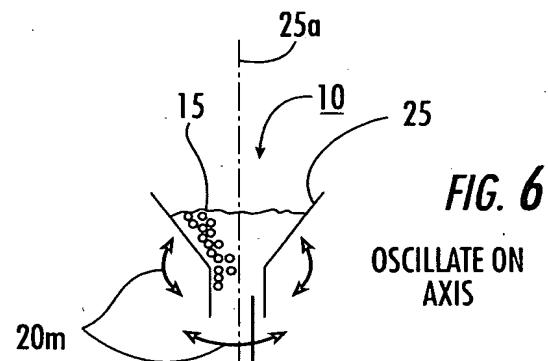


FIG. 6

OSCILLATE ON
AXIS

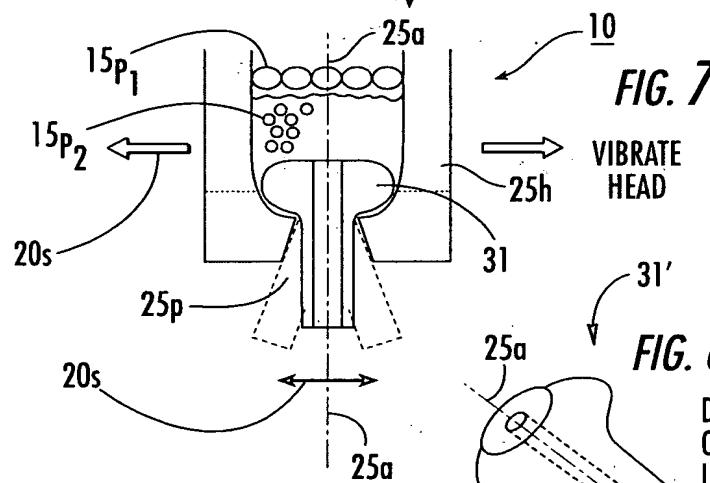


FIG. 7

VIBRATE
HEAD



FIG. 8

DIAGRAM OF
OSCILLATING
INSERT

VIBRATION CAN BE
APPLIED TO A
RACK OF HEADS. FILLING
FROM SINGLE HOPPER

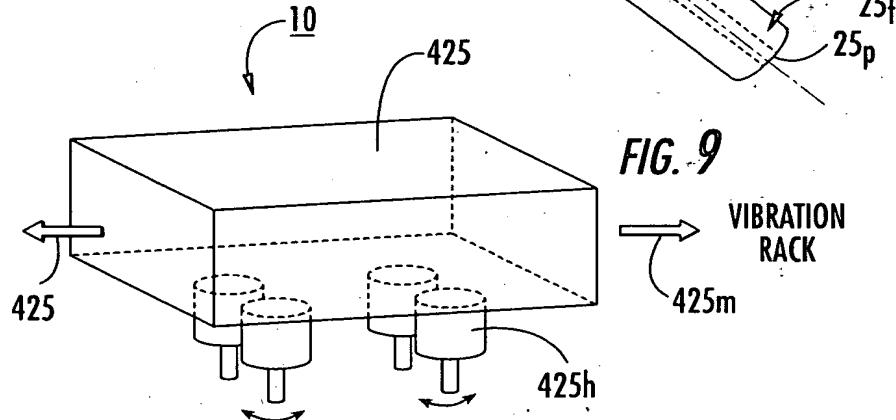


FIG. 9

VIBRATION
RACK

RADIUS (OR EXTREMES) OF MOTION CAN BE VERY SMALL. AT HIGH FREQUENCY
THE ANGULAR VELOCITY WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO GIVE DIRECTIONAL
ACCELERATION TO PARTICLES.

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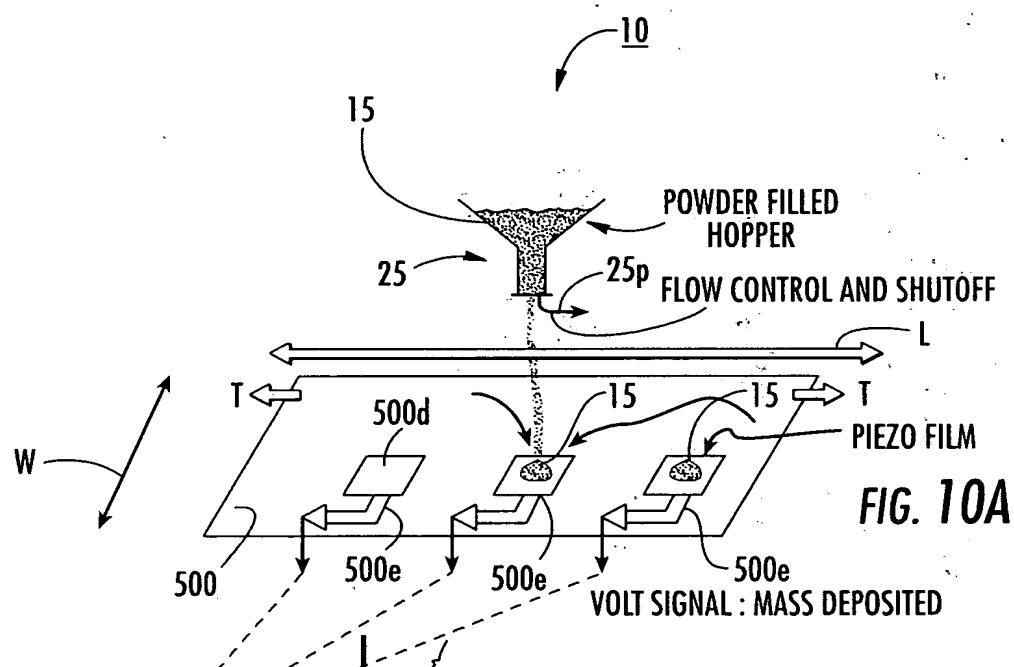


FIG. 10A

FIG. 10B

510
DETECTION
SYSTEM

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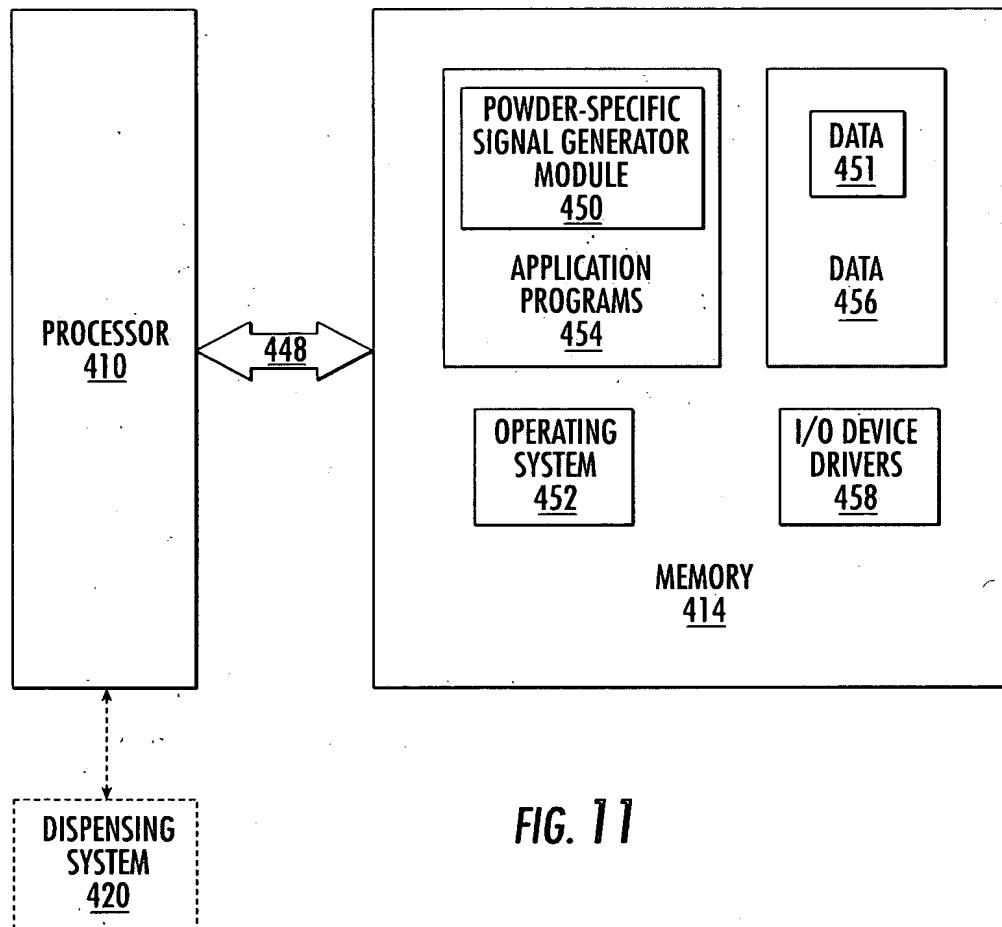


FIG. 11

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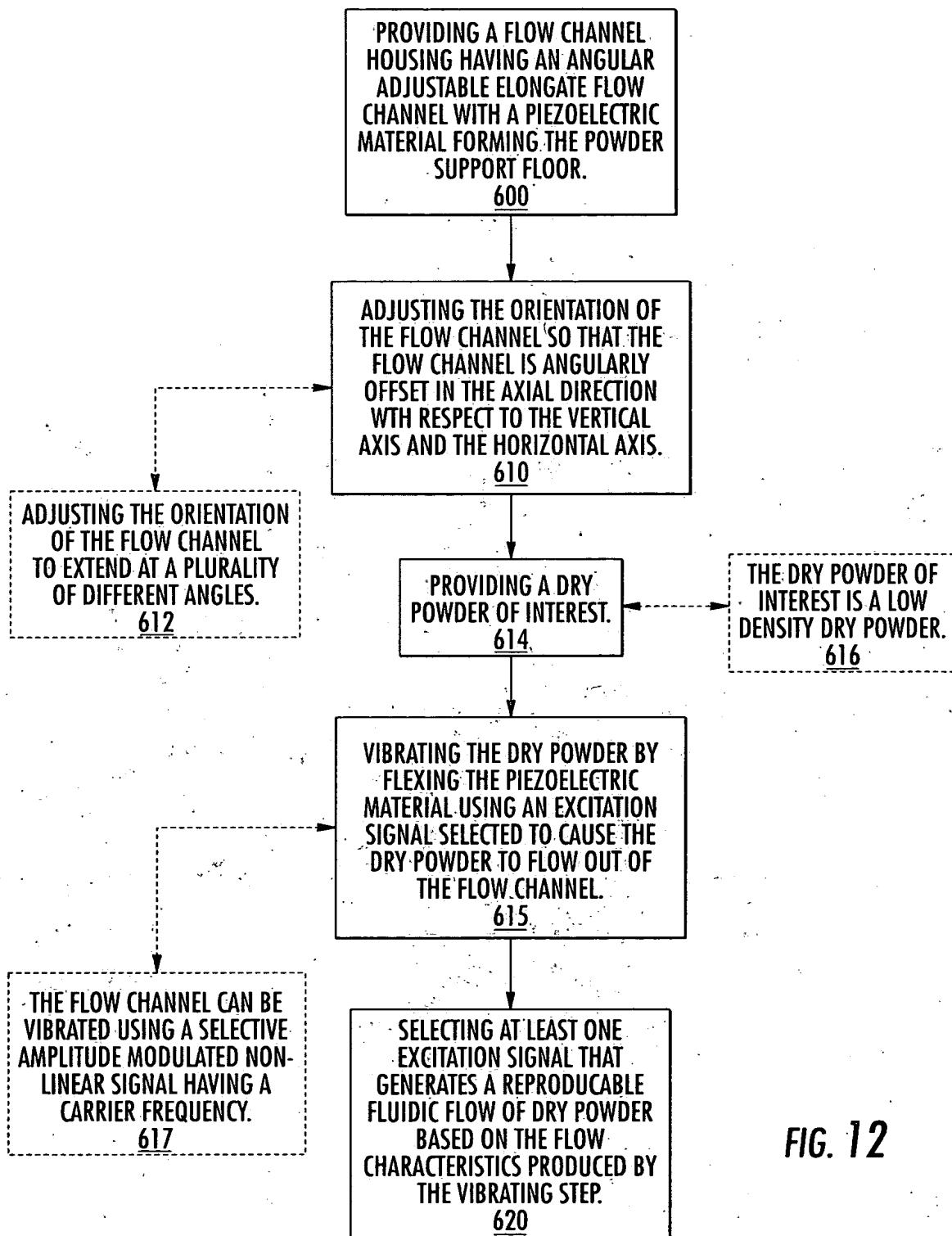
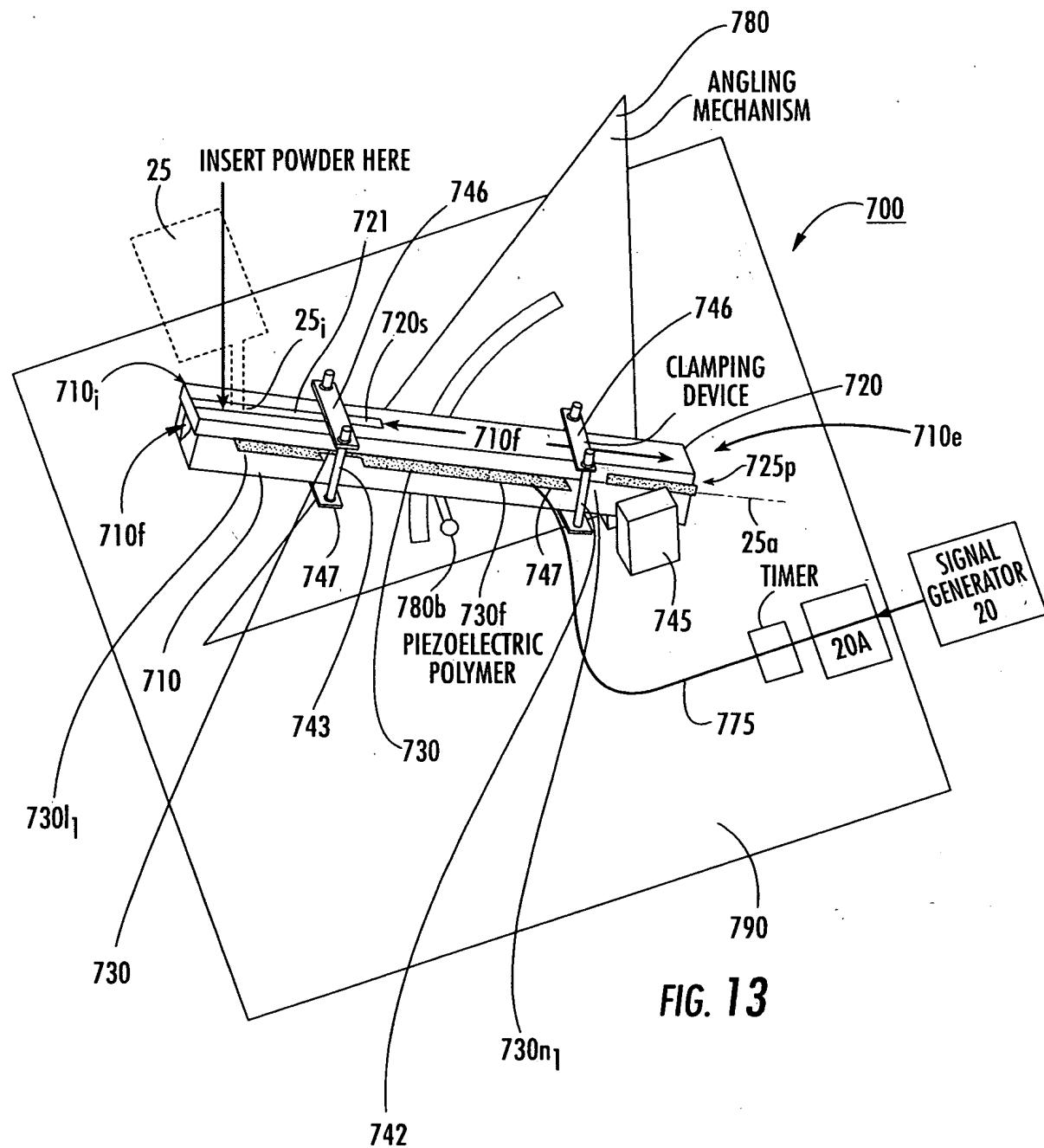
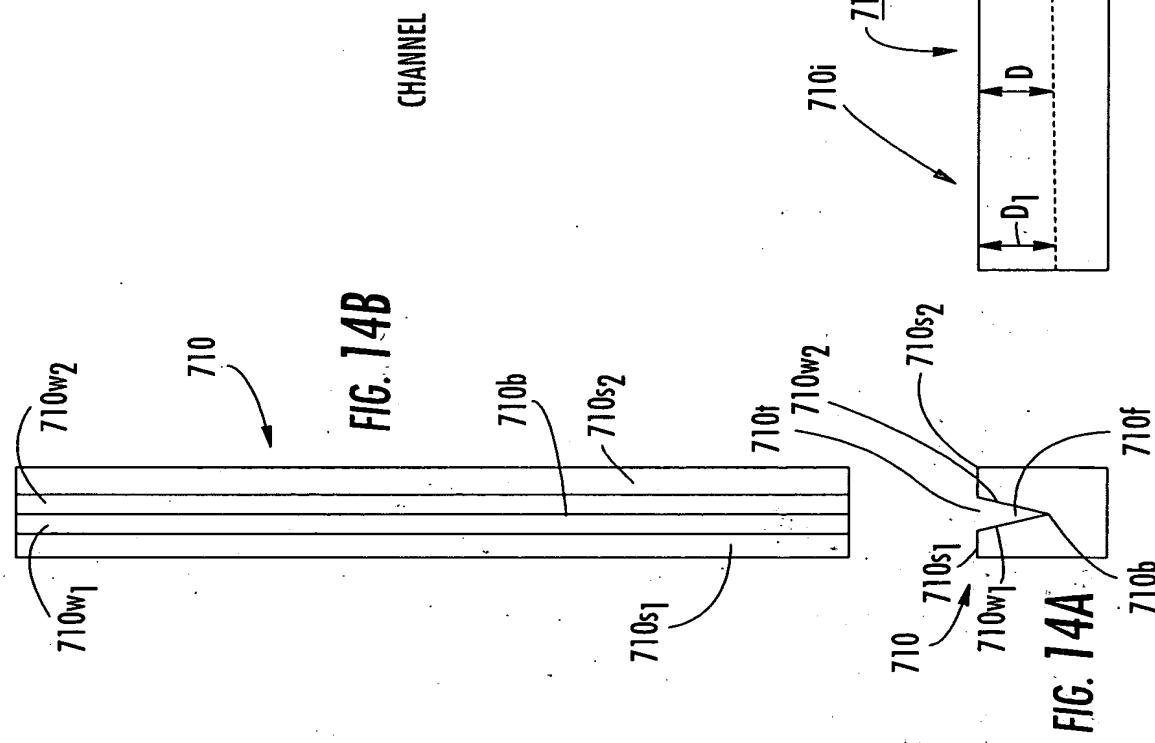


FIG. 12

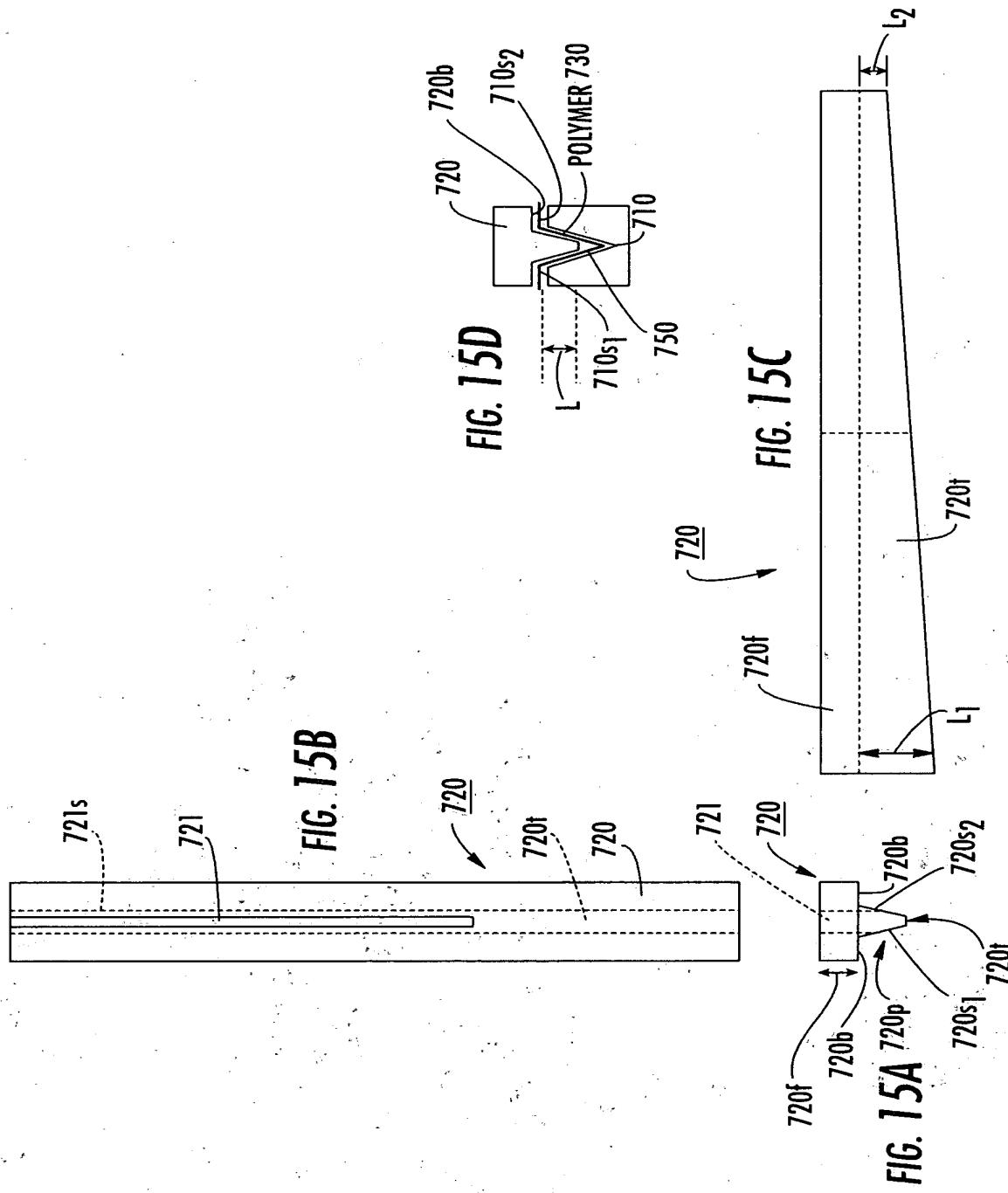
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PART 3: PIEZOELECTRIC POLYMER

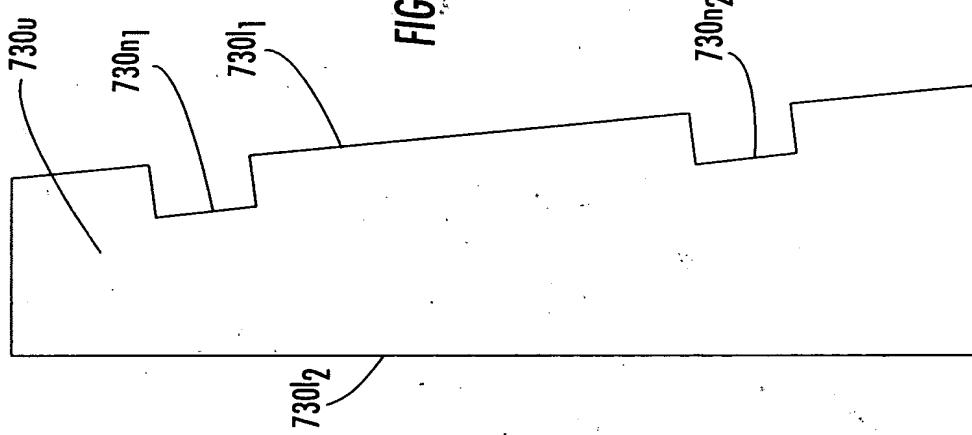


FIG. 16A

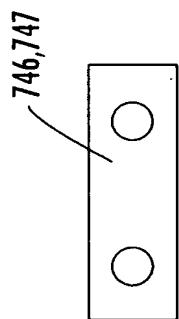


FIG. 16B

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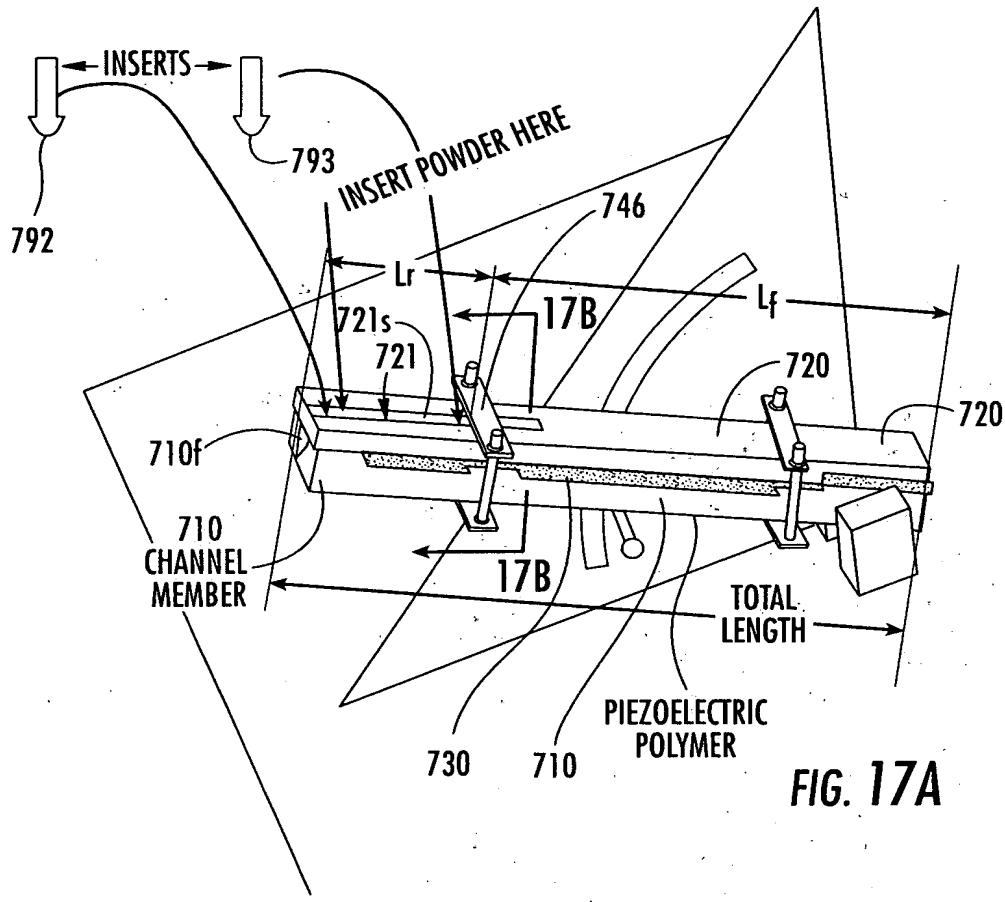


FIG. 17A

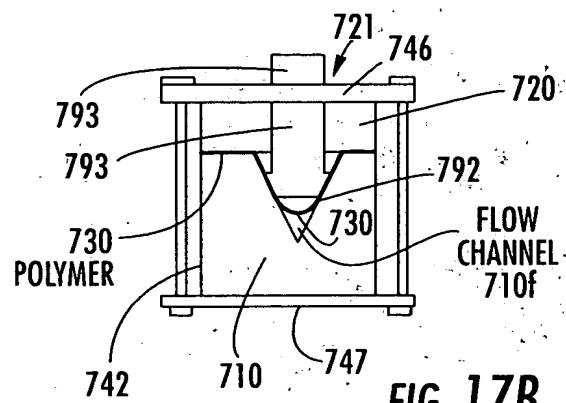


FIG. 17B